

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RHONDA MAJOR-MACK,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
ORGANON USA, INC., et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 13-cv-05421-JST

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
STAY AND DENYING MOTION TO  
REMAND**

Re: ECF Nos. 13 & 17

In this products liability action, Defendants Organon USA Inc., Organon Pharmaceuticals USA Inc. LLC, Organon International Inc., and Merck & Co. Inc. move to stay the case pending a decision by the JPML as to the transfer of this action to MDL No. 1964. ECF No. 13. Plaintiff did not oppose the motion to stay, but has moved to remand the action to the San Francisco Superior Court. ECF No. 13. For the reasons set forth below, the motion to stay is GRANTED and the motion to remand is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs filed this action in San Francisco Superior Court on November 19, 2013, for claims arising of the injuries suffered by persons who used NuvaRing, a contraceptive product manufactured by Defendants Organon USA, Organon Pharmaceutical USA, Organon International, Organon Biosciences, Akzo Novel NV, and Merck & Company, Inc, and distributed by McKesson Corporation. The complaint asserts claims under California law, including strict products liability and negligence. Defendants removed this action on the basis of diversity of citizenship on November 21, 2013, arguing that Defendant McKesson Corporation, the California-based Defendant, was “fraudulently joined.”

The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) established MDL No. 1964 (“the

1 NuvaRing MDL”) in the Eastern District of Missouri in August 2008 to coordinate pending  
2 federal NuvaRing cases. See In re NuvaRing Prods. Liab. Litig., 572 F. Supp. 2d 1382 (J.P.M.L.  
3 2008).

4 After Defendants removed this case, they identified the action to the JPML as a potential  
5 tag-along action for transfer to the NuvaRing MDL.

6 Defendants move to stay this action pending a final decision by the JPML as to their  
7 transfer petition. Plaintiffs move instead to remand the action.

## 8 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

9 A district court’s discretion to stay proceedings “is incidental to the power inherent in  
10 every court to control disposition of the cases on its docket with economy of time and effort for  
11 itself, for counsel, and for litigants.” Landis v. N. Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). In  
12 determining whether a stay is warranted pending the JPML’s determination of a transfer petition,  
13 courts consider the “(1) potential prejudice to the non-moving party; (2) hardship and inequity to  
14 the moving party if the action is not stayed; and (3) the judicial resources that would be saved by  
15 avoiding duplicative litigation if the cases are in fact consolidated.” Couture v. Hoffman-La  
16 Roche, Inc., No. 12-cv-2657-PJH, 2012 WL 3042994 (N.D. Cal. July 25, 2012) (quoting Rivers v.  
17 Walt Disney Co., 980 F.Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal.1997) (citation omitted)).

18 When motions to stay and to remand are pending, “deference to the MDL court for  
19 resolution of a motion to remand often provides the opportunity for the uniformity, consistency,  
20 and predictability in litigation that underlies the MDL system.” Id. (citation and internal quotation  
21 marks omitted). In deciding whether to rule on the motion to remand, “courts consider whether  
22 the motion raises issues likely to arise in other actions pending in the MDL transferee court.”  
23 Conroy v. Fresh Del Monte Produce, Inc., 325 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1053 (N.D. Cal. 2004).

## 24 **III. DISCUSSION**

25 The Court concludes that each of the factors discussed above weighs strongly in favor of  
26 staying this action pending the JPML’s final resolution of the transfer petition.

27 The potential prejudice to Plaintiffs that could result from a stay is minimal, as the JPML’s  
28 decision is likely to be issued shortly. On the other hand, Defendants would face the risk of

unnecessary proceedings and inconsistent rulings on recurring questions of law and fact if the case is not stayed. Finally, as several judges in this district have recognized, staying a NuvaRing action pending a final decision as to whether the action should be transferred to the NuvaRing MDL promotes judicial economy. See, e.g., Clarke v. Organon, et al., Case No. 4:13-cv-02290-CW (N.D. Cal. July 10, 2013) (granting motion to stay on the ground that doing so will “avoid duplicative litigation and prevent inconsistent rulings on common questions that the MDL court is likely to address”). Plaintiff relies on a single case to the contrary, Marble v. Organon, in which a judge of this district denied a stay and remanded a NuvaRing case, noting specifically that the issue of McKesson’s fraudulent joinder was a novel one that had not yet been raised in litigation. No. 12-02212 WHA, 2012 WL 2237271 (N.D. Cal. June 15, 2012). However, the judge who authored that opinion has more recently distinguished Marble, noting that “[c]ircumstances have since changed,” that now “[n]umerous actions involving NuvaRing in which McKesson was a named defendant have now been transferred to the MDL,” and [t]he question of whether McKesson is a proper defendant is being considered by the MDL.” Buyak v. Organon, Case No. 3:13-cv-03128-WHA (N.D. Cal Aug. 14, 2013), Order Granting Motion to Stay.

For the same reasons, to avoid duplicative and contradictory rulings on this issue, the MDL is the more appropriate venue to adjudicate the question of McKesson’s “fraudulent joinder,” and to determine whether this action should be remanded.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Defendants’ motion to stay this action pending a final determination by the JPML as to the transferability of this action to MDL No. 1964 is GRANTED. Plaintiffs’ motion to remand is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. Plaintiffs shall file a motion to lift the stay in the event that the JPML issues a final order denying Defendants’ requested transfer.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 26, 2014

  
JON S. TIGAR  
United States District Judge